REMARKS

The Advisory Action dated August 17, 2004, was carefully reviewed. It is respectfully requested the Examiner reconsider the present application in light of the Request for Continued Examination, the above amendments, and the remarks herein.

Claims 1-15 are pending in the application. The Applicants respectfully request reconsideration of claims 1-15.

In the Final Office Action, hereinafter "Office Action", dated May 18, 2004, claims 1-3 and 5-9 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over MacCormack et al. (6144797), hereinafter referred to as "MacCormack", in view of Jain et al. (5729471), hereinafter referred to as "Jain." Claim 4 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over MacCormack in view of Jain and in further view of Benson (5650800), hereinafter referred to as "Benson." Claims 10-15 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Paff (6665004), hereinafter referred to as "Paff", in view of MacCormack.

As mentioned, claims 1-3 and 5-9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over MacCormack in view of Jain. According to the Office Action, regarding claims 1 and 7, MacCormack discloses a closed circuit video surveillance system that analyzes video information. Allegedly, this system comprises a "plurality of video systems to include security cameras and video switchers and/or multiplexers" (figure 1, items 520-1, figure 6, item 636, column 18, lines 34-45,

wherein the switches allow the user to change various aspects of the video sequence.), "a plurality of security devices selected from intrusion detection, and producing alarm signals therefrom" (figures 154 and 155, wherein the motion detection and perimeter detection are the intrusion detection, column 18, lines 57-63, wherein the alarm is the alarm condition.), "a plurality of digital interfaces connected to receive alarm signals and correlating the alarm signals with the video systems and display monitors for sequentially displaying video images" (figure 1 B, wherein the video analysis and storage are the digital interfaces, column 15, lines 53-58, wherein the interface disperses or correlates signals to the appropriate cameras, figure 2, wherein the video display is the display monitor.), "a computer connected to the digital interfaces" (figures 1A and 1 B, wherein the digital interface is the video analysis and storage and the computer is the master node which is connected to the digital interface through the local node.), and "one or more video display monitors for automatically displaying video based on alarm signal inputs" (figure 2, wherein the video display is the display monitor, column 91, lines 14-20, wherein the recording is only commenced when an alarm signal is produced).

Allegedly, this system further comprises "a plurality of motion detectors, one coupled to each camera for automatically detecting moving objects" (fig 1 B, wherein the video analysis and storage 518 contains the algorithm for the motion detection, figure 154, wherein the motion detection parameters are set up for the corresponding cameras) and "a plurality of perimeter intrusion detection devices, at

least one ITD at each location being monitored" (figure 155, wherein the perimeter intrusion device is the perimeter violation tool). The Office Action, however, recognizes that this apparatus lacks the display monitor for graphical display of alarm events in a geographic context as claimed.

According to the Office Action, Jain teaches that the correlation of scene features can be reduced by demanding that the scene and each camera view include constant and readily identifiable markers as sort of a video "grid." (column 18, lines 5-17, figure 6, wherein the grid picture represents a geographic context.)

In response to this rejection, claim 1 is amended to include a pre-configured position "within a user-configurable bounding limit" in accordance with page 13, lines 13-19 of the Detailed Description. And, claim 7 is amended to include, "wherein flight of said frame of reference is bounded by at least one of a user-configurable minimum or user-configurable maximum distance from a selected ground point" in accordance with page 17, lines 4-15 of the Detailed Description.

Though the Applicants contend that claims 1 and 7 are patentable in their current form, claims 1 and 7 are amended to include the aforementioned limitations. These amendments are for clarification of the parameters of claims 1 and 7 and are not intended to introduce new material to the claims.

Neither the MacCormack nor the Jain references teach or suggest a pre-configured position "within a user-configurable bounding limit" or a frame of reference flight "bounded by a user-configurable minimum or user-configurable

maximum distance from a selected ground point." According to the Office Action, MacCormack discloses "transitions the 3D eye point of the photo-realistic simulation to a lookdown angle optimal for viewing the simulation of the alarm inputs with rapid, smooth, and continuous motion that simulates flying in response to user selection and alarm inputs." (figure 161, wherein the viewing at an optimal angle is the ability to move the camera with the move button and the flight simulation is the effect of the zoom button, figure 151, wherein the user selects the sensor icons to view the corresponding video sequences.) MacCormack, however, does not disclose or suggest user-configurable bounding limits. Further, Jain does not disclose or suggest a "fly to" view or automatically flying to a pre-configured viewing position, nor does Jain disclose or suggest user-configurable bounding limits or a user-configurable minimum and user-configurable maximum distance from a selected ground point.

The user-configurable bounding limits discussed above are a substantial improvement over the prior art in that they expand and collapse the hemisphere defined by the set of all allowed orbit eye point positions. Through bounding a radius of approach to a target, the user and the fly-to feature are prevented from zooming closer or further away than is deemed useful for security systems monitoring alarm assessments. (page 17, lines 4-15.) Through pre-defining a bounded maximum or minimum limit in relation to a ground point, the user and the fly-to feature are not permitted to get so close to or so far away from the ground as

to be oblivious to other events. (page 16, lines 15-19.) These benefits reduce reaction time for potential security issues, which is a constant goal in the security monitoring field.

Applicants therefore submit that the combination of MacCormack and Jain would not render obvious Applicants' claimed system because MacCormack and Jain either alone or in combination, do not disclose or suggest user-configurable bounding limits or a user-configurable minimum and user-configurable maximum distance from a selected ground point.

Claims 2-6 depend from claim 1 and claims 8-9 depend from claim 7 and are believed to be allowable for at least the reasons set forth above.

As discussed above, claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over MacCormack in view of Jain in further view of Benson.

According to the Office Action, regarding claim 4, MacCormack discloses a closed circuit video surveillance system that analyzes video information. The Office Action alleges that this system comprises a "plurality of video systems to include security cameras and video switchers and/or multiplexers" (figure 1, items 520-1, figure 6, item 636, column 18, lines 34-45, wherein the switches allow the user to change various aspects of the video sequence), "a plurality of security devices selected from intrusion detection, and producing alarm signals therefrom" (figures 154 and 155, wherein the motion detection and perimeter detection are the intrusion detection, column 18, lines 57-63, wherein the alarm is the alarm condition), "a

plurality of digital interfaces connected to receive alarm signals and correlating the alarm signals with the video systems and display monitors for sequentially displaying video images" (figure 1 B, wherein the video analysis and storage are the digital interfaces, column 15, lines 53-58, wherein the interface disperses or correlates signals to the appropriate cameras, figure 2, wherein the video display is the display monitor), "a computer connected to the digital interfaces" (figures 1A and 1 B, wherein the digital interface is the video analysis and storage and the computer is the master node which is connected to the digital interface through the local node), and "one or more video display monitors for automatically displaying video based on alarm signal inputs" (figure 2, wherein the video display is the display monitor, column 91, lines 14-20, wherein the recording is only commenced when an alarm signal is produced).

Allegedly, this system further comprises "a plurality of motion detectors, one coupled to each camera for automatically detecting moving objects" (figure 1B, wherein the video analysis and storage 518 contains the algorithm for the motion detection, figure 154, wherein the motion detection parameters are set up for the corresponding cameras) and a plurality of perimeter intrusion detection devices, at least one ITD at each location being monitored (figure 155, wherein the perimeter intrusion device is the perimeter violation tool). However, the Office Action recognizes that this apparatus lacks the display monitor for graphical display of alarm events in a geographic context and altering the sensor icons as claimed.

According to the Office Action, Jain teaches that the correlation of scene features can be reduced by demanding that the scene and each camera view include constant and readily identifiable markers as sort of a video "grid." (column 18, lines 5-17, figure 6, wherein the grid picture represents a geographic context.)

Also According to the Office Action, Benson teaches that brightness levels and icon types can be varied to provide more information to the user. (column 8, lines 38-43, column 9, lines 22-26.)

The Applicants submit that it would not have been obvious to combine the MacCormack, Jain, and Benson references to arrive at the present invention in view of the amendment to claim 1 discussed above. In other words, none of the MacCormack, Jain, or Benson references disclose or suggest user-configurable bounding limits. Therefore claim 4 is believed to be allowable over the prior art.

As discussed above, claims 10-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Paff in view of MacCormack.

According to the Office Action, regarding claim 10, Paff discloses a security system through which an operator can easily control the security functions of the apparatus. (column 1, lines 11-14.) This apparatus comprises a "plurality of security devices" (column 6, lines 43-45, "a virtual reality interface" (figures 32 and 36), and "a device interface system comprising a device icon library wherein the icons are selected from the library for representing security devices" (figure 5). The Office

Action recognizes, however, that this apparatus lacks automatically flying to a pre-configured position optimal for viewing the security device.

The Office Action alleges that MacCormack teaches performing a zooming-in operation upon detecting a perimeter violation on a live video feed so the portion of the image plane corresponding to the designated perimeter is magnified. MacCormack then states, according to the Office Action, that in this way a larger portion of the image plane is devoted to what is likely to be the most important information in the image stream. The Office Action contends this would simulate an automatic fly mode to a pre-configured position.

Although Applicants contend the claims are allowable in their present form, Applicants nevertheless add the following to the new claim 10:

> a pre-configured position within a user-configurable bounding limit optimal for viewing said security device, wherein flight of said frame of reference is bounded by a user-configurable minimum and user-configurable maximum distance from a selected ground point;

in accordance with page 13, lines 13-19 and page 17, lines 4-15. These additions are intended to clarify the parameters of the claims and are not intended to alter the substance thereof. Neither Paff nor MacCormack teach or suggest the user-definable bounding limits. Therefore because all of the limitations of the claims are not taught or suggested in the references taken individually or in combination, claim 10 is believed to be allowable.

As discussed above, bounding of the approach radius to a target prevents a controller or a user from zooming closer or further away than is deemed useful for

security systems. (page 17, lines 4-15.) Further, bounding a maximum or minimum limit in relation to a ground point substantially prevents undesirable viewing angles. (page 16, lines 15-19.) As mentioned, these benefits reduce reaction time for potential security issues, which is a constant goal in the security monitoring field.
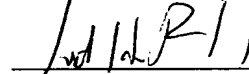
Claims 11-15 depend from claim 10 and are believed to be allowable for at least this reason.

Applicants believe the application is in condition for allowance and expedient notice thereof is earnestly solicited. Should the Examiner have any further questions, he is requested to contact the undersigned.

Please charge any fees required in the filing of this amendment and RCE to deposit account 50-0476.

Respectfully submitted,

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